

TODAY'S WEATHER  
Snow or rain and warmer. Increasing east to south winds, shifting to west. Full report Page 10, Part 1.

PART TWO. \*\*\*

# ALLIES LET BLOCKADE TO FEED RUSSIAN PEOPLE; CLEMENCEAU, BEATEN FOR PRESIDENCY, RETIRES; NATION GOES DRY IN BLAZE OF FINAL FESTIVITIES

## REVELRY MASKS JUSTICE WEEKS' GRIEF AT RUM'S DEATH THROES

Stroke of Midnight Turns Country Into Sahara for All the Bibulous.

## JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK BARS OPEN

Will Not Close Doors Until State Legislature Takes Action on Enforcement Bill.

## APPEAL TO LAW ABIDING

Colonel Porter, Federal Agent, Says Drastic Character of Enforcement Act Will Cause It To Be Heeded.

There was a nationwide celebration of the death of John Barleycorn last night, and after it thousands of men took home with them a carefully wrapped "package" containing a bottle or two, to keep against the long, long days of the dry drought.

At one minute past twelve o'clock this morning the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors in the United States or the importation of intoxicating liquors into the United States and its territory for beverage purposes was prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Much gaiety marked the night in Broadway restaurants and hotels. All the big places were crowded and many were turned away. Little intoxication was reported.

New York churches will observe "law and order Sunday" tomorrow with special services urging citizens to stand behind the enforcement of the dry amendment.

Albert Ellinger, president of the New Jersey Liquor Dealers' League, predicted that the Legislature of that State will pass laws which will practically nullify the prohibition amendment. New York and Jersey City saloonkeepers voted to keep open for the present.

## BROADWAY DANCES AT J. BARLEYCORN'S BIER

It was midnight. Little white scraps of snow had settled down noiselessly into street car tracks and window sills. Raining one's eyes and ears from the midst of a surging throng that laughed and screamed and drank within a hundred feet and mirrored restaurants, cafes and hotels along Broadway, one beheld a form on the ragged bluffs of the Jersey shore of the Hudson.

There, outlined against the snowy landscape, it stood. With a glass one beheld a tired old sorrel nag. A remnant of a mighty steed of yesterday. His tail hung motionless and lifeless. His gray nostrils touched the rocks before his hoofs, and snuffed, painfully, as if in search of grass. His eyes were glassy. His ears hung low. He chattered and whined.

Looking more closely one beheld the rider. A tin individual, with a face that smiled still through many wrinkles and gaunt jaw bones. He was lank and apparently famishing. His lips were dry. His eyes stared across the river and toward his head as the slight wind blew, and his long coat tails rattled the bony sides of his mount. Presently one saw his long legs move.

He spurred his crippled nag with a vicious point at his heel. The dispirited animal moved forward. The horse climbed down the steep embankment, made his way to the water's edge, went in with a splash, disappeared. Rider and all, then bobbed up like a cork and swam for the New York shore.

The Spectre of the Repeal.

At one minute after twelve o'clock he emerged and shook his withering frame. The rider, still unaccompanied and shunned by every individual who chanced to pass by Riverside Drive, did not heed the rebuff, but, once fairly on solid ground, elevated himself, black silk hat, long coat tails and all, his boots in his saddle, standing high over the side of his tired mount, raised the cry of his identification and of his mission, so that everybody might hear.

"I am the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse!"

"Along with my four brothers, Famine, Disease, War and Death, I came. I shall stay with you always. Regardless of whether you wish me or not, I come to stay, and you must welcome me!"

And so today, and for many days to come, the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse will traverse the streets and the byways of New York. He may travel alone and hated. But he will be here. You shall see him, and you, and you.

But, oh, how New York city's Great Glittering Way did drink and feast before he came! And even after he had arrived and kicked the sides of his nag and made his way over the city, there was mirth enough and song enough and mockery enough to make him tremble in his dull, black boots.

Broadway was aglow with the spirit of the last night of the bubbling glass. The gaiety began at dinner time. The

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## CONCERNING THE HERALD

WHILE I have not yet gone very far in the matter of getting acquainted with THE HERALD from the inside of its office, I may say even now that so far as concerns any act of mine the name NEW YORK HERALD is immortal. I am led to say this because of the extraordinary interest—the world-wide interest, in fact—that has been manifested as to the future of this newspaper.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

## MORALE OF NAVY SHOT TO PIECES, DECLARES SIMS

Rear Admiral Shows Anger at Hearing of Dispute Over Naval Awards.

## INSISTS FAVORITISM GOVERNED HONORS

Quotes Letter to Prove Daniels' Anxiety Concerning Medal for Brother-in-Law.

Herald Bureau, No. 122 E. 21 Street, N. Y. W., Washington, D. C., Friday.

With characteristic bluntness and even a show of anger at times, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the American naval forces in European waters during the war and is now president of the Naval War College, explained today to a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs why he has taken sharp issue with Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, over the award of medals for bravery and distinguished service. He declared that favoritism in the distribution of the medals has just about completed the demoralization of the navy.

"The morale of the navy is all shot to pieces; we've got no navy left—this is the last straw," Rear Admiral Sims exclaimed, hotly when Democratic members of the investigating committee sought to defend Mr. Daniels' conduct.

The award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Commander David Worth Bagley, brother-in-law of Secretary Daniels, who commanded the destroyer Jacob Jones, sunk by a German submarine, was singled out by Rear Admiral Sims as the most conspicuous and flagrant instance of favoritism.

Destroyed Naval Morale.

"That's the stuff that has destroyed the navy's morale," declared the Admiral. "It is a subject of ridicule in the navy."

As proof of Mr. Daniels' eagerness to see Commander Bagley decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal, Rear Admiral Sims submitted to the committee the following letter, dated November 10, 1918, in Mr. Daniels' own handwriting:

"Dear Admiral:—What recommendations did you make as to a medal for Bagley and other officers of the Jacob Jones, and other destroyers that were attacked. I have not a copy of his report before me, and I would like a copy of any letter you wrote Bagley or any recommendation. Sincerely yours,

"JOSEPH DANIELS."

Rear Admiral Sims considered it wholly unwarranted to award medals to officers of destroyers just because they happened to get torpedoed by submarines, which they were supposed to be watching. On the other hand, he was equally incensed at the Secretary's refusal to recognize many of the recommendations he had made. Secretary Daniels declined to comment on any of the officers' statements.

Admiral Sims told of the case of Commander J. V. Babcock, his chief of staff, who drew up the plans for the transport of 2,000,000 American soldiers across the Atlantic. He declared that the American people "owe more to Babcock than to any other man in the navy."

The Rear Admiral recommended the D. S. M. for Commander Babcock, and Mr. Daniels gave him a cross. Commander Bagley was recommended for a cross; Mr. Daniels gave him a medal.

Not Even Morale Left Now.

"The navy's morale is all shot to pieces; we've got no navy left," the Admiral reiterated.

"Oh, we heard that kind of talk before the war," interrupted Senator Pittman, Democrat of Nevada.

"Before the war we had a little morale, now we haven't even that left," the Rear Admiral snapped back.

Sensor Trammell, of Florida, Democrat, undertook to defend Mr. Daniels' action and attacked Rear Admiral Sims for not recommending the Distinguished Service Medal for some enlisted men. This angered the Rear Admiral, and he struck back in the gutter vernacular of the sea, much to the amusement of the audience. He expressed amazement at Senator Trammell's inability to see his point.

"Now, I'm going over this once more," said the Admiral, "and then if you don't get it, Senator, I'm going to give up."

Few Cheers for Men.

The Rear Admiral then went on to explain that the American navy's part in the war had been devoid of actual contact with the enemy, so that service on the sea

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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL MEETS; 8 STATES ATTEND

France, Britain, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Spain, Japan and Brazil Represented.

## COMMISSION NAMED TO DELIMIT SARRE BASIN

Protest Received from Irish Republic Saying United States Indignantly Repudiates League.

## JAPANESE READY TO NEGOTIATE RETURN OF SHANTUNG TO CHINESE

TOKYO, Thursday (By the Associated Press).—The Japanese government, according to the newspapers today, sent instructions last evening to Yukichi Obata, the Minister to China, to notify the Peking government that Japan, having succeeded to Germany's rights in Shantung on January 10, by virtue of the treaty of peace, was ready now to negotiate at any time for their return.

PARIS, Friday.—Representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Spain, Japan and Brazil, members of the Council of the League of Nations, met in the "clock room" of the French Foreign Office at ten o'clock this morning for the first meeting in the history of the league.

The Council organized at half-past ten o'clock by electing Leon Bourgeois chairman and confirming the choice of Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, as general secretary.

The first official act of the League Council was the appointment of a commission to trace upon the spot the frontiers of the territory of the Sarre Basin.

Irish Protest.

The Council received the first formal protest to be presented to it almost before it came into being with today's initial session. The protest was from "the envoys of the elected government of the Irish Republic" against "the unequal English simulacrum of an international league of peace."

No mention of the protest was made during the meeting of the Council, but copies were handed to the newspaper correspondents after they left the Foreign Office. The document was signed "Quaker, Duffy." It registered objection to the "pretended League of Nations," and declared the league to be an "engine of empire, designed to secure and perpetuate English hegemony throughout both hemispheres."

The protest insisted that the league was illusory and incomplete, lacking authority and sanction, and declared that the United States stands out "in indignation and repudiation" of it.

All the members of the Council called for by the covenant of the league, with the exception of the representative of the United States, were present when Mr. Bourgeois called the meeting to order. Besides Mr. Bourgeois the members were Basile Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, for Great Britain; Premier Venizelos, for Greece; Carlo Petraris, Italian Minister of Industry, Commerce, Labor and Food; for Italy; Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister; for Belgium; Baron Matsui, Ambassador to France, for Japan; Dr. Gastao da Cunha, Ambassador to France, for Brazil; Count Quinones de Leon, Ambassador to France, for Spain; Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, and Viscount Grey, of Faldoon, British Ambassador to the United States, dropped into the meeting at an early stage. Mr. Lloyd George soon retired, however. Viscount Grey remained and was invited to a front seat. These were the only visitors of note.

Frenchman Chosen Chairman.

Premier Venizelos, without rising, opened the proceedings by nominating Mr. Bourgeois for chairman. Lord Curzon seconded the nomination, and Mr. Bourgeois was unanimously elected. Mr. Bourgeois, in his speech of acceptance, predicted that January 16, 1920, would "go down in history as the date of the birth of a new world."

The chairman's address was a brief one. He said, in part:—

"The task of presiding at this meeting and inaugurating this great international

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## REPUBLICANS TO STAND FIRM FOR ALL RESERVATIONS

No Substantial Concessions, Slogan Adopted by Conciliation Committee Members.

## BRYAN'S PROPOSAL FINDS FEW BACKERS

Administration Senators Admit Outlook for Harmony Still Far from Bright.

BY DONALD A. CRAIG.

Herald Bureau, No. 1,502 H Street, N. Y. W., Washington, D. C., Friday.

Any hope that the Democratic Senators may be entertaining that a compromise will be effected on the peace treaty by yielding on the Republican side of any of the vital Americanism principles embodied in the Lodge reservations are entirely vain. There never has been any intention to yield to that extent, as was made doubly sure today when the four Republican members of the informal bipartisan committee on conciliation met and decided to inform the four Democratic members tomorrow that no substantial concessions will be made, and there will be no giving in at all on the Lodge reservation to Article X, referred to by President Wilson as the "soul of the covenant."

This made it clearer than ever that no actual progress toward ratification of the treaty by compromise has yet been made. Some encouragement was found by the would-be compromisers, however, in the "spirit of showdown" which has become manifest during the last few days and which resulted in the selection of the informal committee representing all factions of both parties which yesterday met in Senator Lodge's office.

Compromise More Difficult.

The administration Senators admitted this afternoon that the outlook was not so bright as they had hoped it would be. One of them declared that Senator Lodge had "rung in on the Republican side two more hard-boiled Senators besides himself, and had thereby made a compromise very difficult."

The reference was to Senators New, of Indiana, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin. The first is closely allied with the Republicans, "irreconcilable" and the latter, although willing to yield on some minor points, is determined to stand for the Lodge reservations on Article X, and the six to one voting feature of the league covenant.

William J. Bryan's novel suggestion that the Democrats "walk out on President Wilson," leaving the Republican Senators alone in the Senate chamber to ratify the treaty as they see fit by the vote of two-thirds of a quorum, did not gain any adherents today. Mr. Bryan's argument that this scheme would shift the blame for whatever happened upon the Republicans does not appeal to very many of the Democrats. They feel certain that President Wilson would refuse to accept the action of the Republican majority and that the whole blame for the failure to restore peace would simply be concentrated there.

Senator Hitecock, of Nebraska, spokesman for the administration in the treaty fight, professed to be greatly encouraged this afternoon by the published results of the poll of the colleges and universities of the country on the treaty. He made a speech on the subject and read the results of the poll into the Congressional Record at the same time defying the Republicans to show any evidence that a majority of the people of the country favor the Lodge reservations.

Several of the Democratic Senators who have been active in suggesting methods of compromise with the Republicans were greatly displeased with this speech of Senator Hitecock, believing that it will not help their efforts to "bring the Republicans around" to keep on "lambasting them and issuing challenges." By the Republican leaders the Hitecock speech is generally regarded as evidence that he does not have any intention to make real concessions.

The feeling is growing in the minds of

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## CLEMENCEAU IS BEATEN IN VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

Paul Deschanel Leads Premier by 19 Ballots in Caucus of Senate and Chamber.

## "TIGER" WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST

"My Role Is Finished," Aged Statesman Tells Ministers, Who Urge Him Still to Run.

## CLEMENCEAU ONCE MET DESCHANEL IN SWORD DUEL

PARIS, Friday.—The fight between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Deschanel for the Presidency recalls that they already have met on another field—that of honor—twenty-six years ago. Then, when Clemenceau was neither a Deputy nor a Senator, he wrote an article in his newspaper, Justice, criticizing Mr. Deschanel for an interpellation made against the Brisson ministry on the law against anarchists.

Mr. Deschanel, offended by the terms of the article, sent his seconds to Mr. Clemenceau, who was noted as a duelist. The men met with swords and Deschanel received a wound over the eye which was so severe that the seconds would not permit the duel to continue.

PARIS, Friday (by the Associated Press).—Premier Georges Clemenceau went down to defeat at the hands of his countrymen today in a caucus of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to choose a candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

Premier Clemenceau tonight sent a letter to Leon Bourgeois, formally withdrawing from the contest for the Presidency. The letter says:—

"I take the liberty of informing you that I withdraw from my friends authority to offer my candidacy for the Presidency of the republic, and that if they disregard my withdrawal and obtain for me a majority of votes I will refuse the mandate so conferred."

Replying to a group of Ministers who brought the resolution of the caucus vote to Mr. Clemenceau, but asked him to remain a candidate for the presidency, the Premier said:—

"My resolution is definitely made and nothing can change it. I declared from the first that I did not wish to be a candidate, but could not resist the pressure of my friends. Besides, I dreamed that if elected I would be a link between the government of yesterday and that of tomorrow, and for that task general consent is necessary."

Mr. Deschanel (Alexandre Millerand, former Cabinet member, prominently mentioned as successor to Premier Clemenceau) the names of three of you-you will permit me not to say which three. It was understood that it was not a question of imposing a choice on him. In fact, I warned him that I did not wish to know his opinion on those three names, leaving him entirely free. Now, my role is finished."

Deschanel Leads Victory.

Sensors and Deputies after the caucus in which Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, led the Premier by nineteen votes, generally expressed the opinion that the vote means the elimination from public life of "the Tiger of victory," Premier Clemenceau being neither a Senator nor a Deputy.

Mr. Clemenceau's friends are already searching for another candidate, as President Poincaré is reported to have refused to accede to the demand of a deputation of Senators and Deputies that he be a candidate for re-election. He is said to have renewed emphatically the expression of his determination not to be a candidate.

Never before in the history of Presidential elections in France has a plenary caucus been attended by such a large number of Deputies and Senators. Six of 324 being present. Heretofore it has been the custom to call a caucus only of the parties of the Left, but today Mr. Deschanel stands as the chosen candidate both of the Chamber and Senate—all the parties.

Neither Premier Clemenceau nor Mr. Deschanel were present at the caucus, but former Premier Briand, Andre Lefevre and Edouard Herriot, the latter the new president of the Radical party, were conspicuous marshaling the Deschanel forces, while Georges Mandel, formerly Premier Clemenceau's confidential secretary, and Edouard Agence were canvassing on behalf of Mr. Clemenceau.

Crowd Pours in to Vote.

The voting commenced sluggishly at two o'clock, but at three o'clock an avalanche of Senators and Deputies descended upon the voting place and the polling became brisk and excited. Those presiding at the voting table were fairly swamped by the venerable Senators and young Deputies anxious to cast their votes before the polling closed at four o'clock. A few votes were recorded, with Mr. Clemenceau the pronounced favorite.

There were naturally two views of the defeat of the Premier for more than two years, by his forceful personality and courage, ruled both houses of the Parliament.

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## FOOD TO RUSSIA BUT NO TRUCE WITH SOVIETS

Exchange of Goods To Be Inaugurated on Basis of Reciprocity.

## BRITAIN SEES PERIL IN THE NEAR EAST

Spurred by Red Menace, She Cries for Action to Halt Bolshevik Advance.

## ODESSA IS OCCUPIED BY THE BOLSHIEVSKI, BASLE PAPERS HEAR

BASLE, Friday.—Odessa, the chief port of Russia on the Black Sea, has been occupied by the Bolsheviks, according to newspaper despatches received here.

PARIS, Friday.—In an official communication issued this evening the Supreme Council approved of recommendations to relieve the population in the interior of Russia by giving them medicine, agricultural machinery and other commodities of which the people are in sore need in exchange for grain and flax.

This partial lifting of the blockade is described in the official communication as "an exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russian people and the Allied and neutral countries," but through co-operative societies.

"These arrangements imply no change in the policy of the Allied governments toward the Soviet government," says the communication of the Supreme Council.

The relief to the people is to be given through co-operative societies, in order to insure that the commodities sent there shall reach the peasants themselves.

BOLSHEVIST VICTORIES ALARM GREAT BRITAIN

By TRUMAN H. TALLEY.

Special Correspondent of the Herald. (Copyright, 1920, by the New York Herald Company—All Rights Reserved.)

(Special Cable to the Herald.)

LONDON, Friday.

Following the call yesterday of Britain's foremost navy and army heads to conference in Paris, England today is stirred as she was never stirred before by fear of the imminence of the Red menace. The demand has swelled into a cry for concerted allied action to remove this menace; that henceforth an aggressive policy against the Bolsheviks is imperative, if for no other reason than self-defence.

Yesterday there was a belief that unless the Reds were held inside Russia proper the world soon would see another war as great as that just ended. Today many persons are convinced of this and all England is viewing with gravest alarm the possibility of a Bolshevik sweep into the Balkans, the Near East and India.

News received here today strengthens the belief in England that conditions in Russia as they affect civilization are going from bad to worse. Confirmation of the report of the collapse of the government of Admiral Kolchak in Siberia; the failure of General Denikin in South Russia and the capture of Mariupol, Taganrog and Rostoff by the Reds, while Odessa, reported in the hands of the Ukrainian insurgents, appears to be a juncture waiting to be gobbled up by the Lenin-Trotsky forces; the occupation of Khabarovsk, southeast of Irkutsk and on the Mongolian frontier, whence propaganda can be scattered broadcast by conveyor over the Gobi Desert throughout China—all this and more has served to arouse Great Britain to urge allied action to remove the present Bolshevik menace.

Britain Awakened.

Great Britain has suddenly been brought to a realization that no real barriers stand between the Red hordes, which constitute the world's largest army today, and Poland, the Eastern Balkans, Turkey, perhaps Egypt, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, and even India and China.

This uneasiness, which has been apparent here for several days, crystallized into conviction today, following the publication by the London press of statements by unnamed "high authorities." It developed that these "high authorities" were officials of the Foreign Office and the War Office. They bore all the earmarks of being the beginning of an intense campaign to educate England and the world to the necessity of immediate military action against a common enemy, who was advancing victoriously on all fronts. One of these statements contained this passage, which the London press accepted as indicating early military activity on a vast scale on all fronts threatened by the Bolsheviks:—

"With a short time—perhaps in a few months—we shall be face to face with a new and great danger in the Middle East and in the East. It is up to us to be prepared for eventualities and not to allow ourselves to be caught napping, as we were caught in 1914. It seems that there will have to be a military commitment on a very large scale."

It was admitted that, with Judenth long since broken in the West, Kolchak eliminated in the East and Red wedges driven into Denikin's army in the South, the roads lie open to the Bolsheviks in all

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